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REMARKS

Claims 1-11 are pending in the application. Claims 1 is herein amended. Claims 7-9 are

withdrawn from consideration. No new matter has been added to the application.

<u>Interview</u>

Applicant's undersigned attorney conducted an interview with the Examiner on April 10,

2006. Diagrams of an electrodeposited copper foil of the present invention, Fatcheric, and

Wolski were submitted at the interview. The diagrams demonstrated the rough surface of the

foils and the roughness of the rough surface before and after treatment of the rough surface. In

addition, SEM photographs were submitted demonstrating Example C and comparative Example

D from the present specification.

An amendment was proposed to change the claimed roughness range of the rough surface

to 2.2 to less than 4 µm. The Examiner took the position that the proposed range, if not

anticipated, is likely obvious over Fatcheric and Wolski. (Interview Summary, April, 10, 2006.)

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 112

Claims 5 and 6 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being

indefinite because of the limitation beginning with "and according to need." Claims 5 and 6 have

been amended to remove the limitation beginning with "and according to need." Withdrawal of

the rejection is requested.

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Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 102

Claims 1-6 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Fatcheric

(U.S. Patent 5,679,230); and claims 1, 2 and 4 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being

anticipated by Wolski (U.S. Patent 5,834,140 which corresponds exactly to Japanese Patent

Publication No. 3313277 disclosed on page 6, line 8 of the present specification). Favorable

reconsideration of the rejections is requested.

In an electrodeposited copper foil of the present invention, knob-like projections are

formed intermittently on the smooth matte side surface as recited in amended claim 1.

(Specification, page 10, lines 16-21; Figs. 1-3.) The surface roughness is as small as 2.2 to less

than 4 µm. After roughening, the surface roughness becomes 4 to 7.1 µm.

Note that micro nodules of Fatcheric and copper nodules of Wolski are thought of as

roughening particles, and the knob-like projections of the present invention express a

characteristic of the rough side of an untreated copper foil.

A. § 102 Rejection Based on Fatcheric

Applicant respectfully submits that Fatcheric does not disclose "an electrodeposited

copper foil wherein knob-like projections are formed intermittently on its smooth matte side

surface and a surface roughness thereof is 2.2 to less than 4 μ m" as recited in amended claim 1.

In Fatcheric, an electrolytically deposited copper foil has shapes of mountains and valleys

provided on the matte side of the foil. (Fatcheric, Fig. 2.) The mountains and valleys are formed

continuously on the copper foil surface. (Fatcheric, Fig. 2.) The surface roughness of the

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matte side is 4 to 7.5 µm before and after roughening. (Col. 3, lines 18-21 and 31-33.) In

Fatcheric, the roughening particle size is 0.5 μm. (Col. 5, lines 6-7.) The shape of matte side is

"relatively smooth," (col. 2, line 30), thus the shapes of mountains and valleys are formed

uniformly and continuously all over the matte side, as is the general shape of the matte side of an

electrolytically deposited copper foil.

By contrast, in the present invention, the knob-like projections are formed on the rough

side non-uniformly and intermittently as shown in Figs. 1 to 3 of the present invention, which is

quite different from the matte shape of the copper foil of Fatcheric. The roughening particle size

of the present invention is 1 to 3 μ m as opposed to 0.5 μ m in *Fatcheric*.

In the interview of April 10, 2006, the Examiner interpreted the shiny side of Fatcheric to

be encompassed within the scope of "the rough surface" in claim 1. The shiny side of Fatcheric

is disclosed as having a roughness of 2 µm or greater, (col. 3, lines 18-19), which the Examiner

interpreted as anticipating the "surface roughness of 2.2 to less than 4 μ m" in amended claim 1.

In view of the amendment to claim 1, which now recites that the knob-like projections are

formed on the smooth matte side surface of the copper foil, Applicant submits that the claim does

not read on the "shiny side" of Fatcheric. Thus, the matte side of Fatcheric having a surface

roughness of 4 to 7.5 µm should be compared to claim 1 which recites a matte side surface

roughness of 2.2 to less than 4 As shown from this comparison, Fatcheric does not anticipate

amended claim 1.

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Fatcheric does not disclose knob-like projections formed intermittently on the smooth

matte side surface of the electrodeposited copper foil and a surface roughness of the smooth

matte side of 2.2 to less than 4 µm. Therefore, Fatcheric does not disclose the elements as

recited in claim 1.

Regarding claims 4-6, Applicant respectfully submits that Fatcheric does not disclose

using a copper plating layer on the rough surface.

Fatcheric discloses depositing micro nodules of copper and a protective layer of, for

example, zinc, nickel and cobalt. (Col. 5, lines 7-17.) However, Fatcheric does not disclose

forming a copper plating layer on the surface. Thus, Fatcheric does not disclose the elements as

recited in claims 4-6.

Accordingly, withdrawal of the § 102 rejection of claims 1-6 based on *Fatcheric* is hereby

solicited.

B. § 102 Rejection Based on Wolski

Applicant respectfully submits that Wolski does not disclose "an electrodeposited copper

foil wherein knob-like projections are formed intermittently on its smooth matte side surface and

a surface roughness thereof is 2.2 to less than 4 μ m" as recited in amended claim 1.

Wolski discloses an electroplated copper foil having a matte side that is very smooth and

having no knob-like projections. (Col. 1, lines 11-13; Col. 5, lines 31-34.) Furthermore, the

mountains and valleys formed on the copper foil of Wolski are formed continuosly as

demonstrated in Fig. 2. The surface roughness is 0.6 to 2.1 µm before roughening, (Table 2),

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and 1.1 to 2.2 µm after roughening, (Table 3). As noted in the present specification, Wolski,

corresponding to Japanese Patent Publication No. 3313277, could not achieve the object of the

present invention as described in the specification. (Specification, page 6, line 3 to page 7, line

2.)

The SEM photographs submitted during the interview show surface shapes of Example C

and comparative Example D of the present specification. Comparative Example D corresponds

to Example 3 of Wolski according to the kinds of additives, concentration of the electrolytic bath,

and the properties of the foil. As shown in the SEM photographs, the shapes are apparently

different between Example C and comparative Example D.

Wolski does not disclose an untreated smooth matte side surface having a surface

roughness of 2.2 to less than 4 um. Thus, Wolski does not disclose the elements as recited in

amended claim 1.

Accordingly, withdrawal of the § 102 rejection of claims 1-2 and 4 is hereby solicited.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 3, 5 and 6 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Wolski in view of Fatcheric. In addition, in the Interview of April 10, 2006, the Examiner took

the position that amended claim 1 would likely be obvious over Fatcheric and Wolski. Favorable

reconsideration is requested.

Applicant respectfully submits that claims 3, 5 and 6 are not obvious over Wolski in view

of Fatcheric and that amended claim 1 is not obvious over either Fatcheric or Wolski since the

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present invention provides the unexpected result of an electrodeposited copper foil having a high

frequency property and high peel strength.

The electrodeposited copper foil of the present invention has high peel strength and

excellent high frequency property. Neither Fatcheric nor Wolski direct attention to a high

frequency property. The present invention discloses forming knob-like projections intermittently

on the smooth matte side surface of the untreated foil thereby allowing for roughening treating of

the untreated foil to be performed under a weak condition. Based on the experimental result that

the high frequency property depends on strength of roughening treating, the present invention

realizes both a high frequency property and high peel strength because only a weak roughening

treatment is performed. The fact that the knob-like projection is formed intermittently is an

important reason why both the high frequency property and high peel strength can be achieved in

the present invention.

Note that it is not possible for a Fatcheric-type copper foil to realize both a high

frequency property and high peel strength, as disclosed in page 5, lines 9 to 15 of the present

specification. There is no description in Fatcheric about achieving a high frequency property.

Furthermore, Fatcheric cannot achieve good high frequency property because the surface

roughness on the matte side of the copper foil is too large, and the mountains and valleys are

formed continuously.

Note also that a Wolski-type copper foil needs strong roughening treatment to obtain high

peel strength which brings about deterioration of the high frequency property, as written at page

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6, lines 19 to 23 of the present specification. Thus, the copper foil in Wolski cannot achieve both

a high frequency property and a high peel strength property. Wolski discloses that low profiling

of a matte side is required for a finely patterned printed circuit board, (col. 2, lines 23-31),

however there is no description about the high frequency property. The present inventor engaged

in the development of the copper foil of the present invention because the copper foil of Wolski

cannot satisfy both the high frequency property and high peel strength. (Specification, page 6,

line 7 to page 7, line 2.)

Thus, claims 3, 5 and 6 are non-obvious over Wolski in view of Fatcheric and claim 1 is

non-obvious over *Wolski* and *Fatcheric*.

Accordingly, withdrawal of the § 103 rejection based on Wolski in view of Fatcheric is

hereby solicited.

In view of the aforementioned amendments and accompanying remarks, Applicant

submits that that the claims, as herein amended, are in condition for allowance. Applicant

requests such action at an early date.

If the Examiner believes that this application is not now in condition for allowance, the

Examiner is requested to contact Applicant's undersigned attorney to arrange for an interview to

expedite the disposition of this case.

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If this paper is not timely filed, Applicant respectfully petitions for an appropriate extension of time. The fees for such an extension or any other fees that may be due with respect to this paper may be charged to Deposit Account No. 50-2866.

Respectfully submitted,

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